

SECRET/NOFORN

PROJECT SUN STREAK

WARNING NOTICE: INTELLIGENCE SOURCES AND METHODS INVOLVED

PROJECT NUMBER: S2 TNG

SESSION NUMBER: 1

DATE OF SESSION: 880829

DATE OF REPORT: 880830

START: 0936

END: 1000

METHODOLOGY: CRV

VIEWER IDENTIFIER: 32

1. (S/NF/SK) MISSION: Access and describe in a stage two sense training target # 227, Tunguska event.

2. (S/NF/SK) VIEWER TASKING: Encrypted coordinates 0227/1908.

3. (S/NF/SK) COMMENTS: Excellent session. 032 obtained all types of stage twos in structure. Excellent graduation session, at the end of the session he had obtained a sufficient number of dimensionals and an AI and thus was ready to enter stage 3. This site represents 032's first movement in time, and the first time the target was an event (this one took place in 1908). His facility with the session showed him that these factors make no difference to the viewing process and also how coordinates can be used to represent more than just a place. Excellent performance from a very diligent student. 032 is ready for stage 3.

4. (S/NF/SK) EVALUATION: *3*

HANDLE VIA SKEET CHANNELS ONLY  
SPECIAL ACCESS REQUIRED

SECRET/NOFORN

CLASSIFIED BY: DIA (DT)  
DECLASSIFY ON: OADR

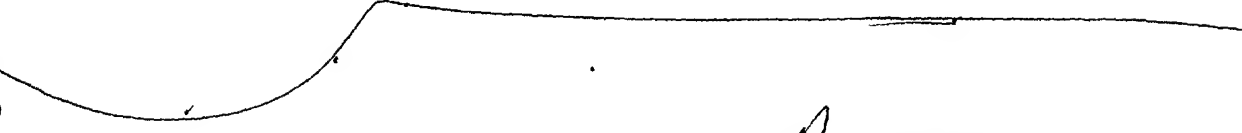
AU - NPNP  
PI - YES

032

29 AUG 88

0936L

0207  
1908




A. ACROSS  
Rising up  
ACROSS

SS - WAT

B. LAND

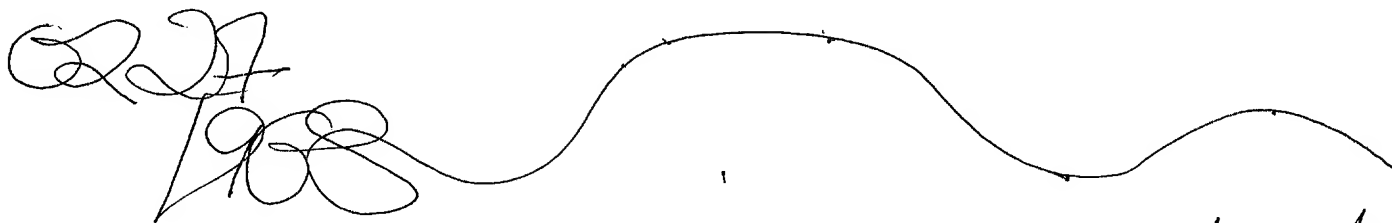
0207  
1908



A. ACROSS -  
WAVY  
FLWd

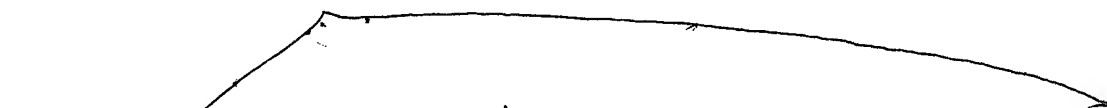
B. WATER

ONE 2



A. Across  
wavy  
field  
B. water

2027  
1968



A. Across  
Rising up  
Across  
WAT - SS

B. LAND

52

green  
blue  
white  
black  
dark gray  
brown

Page 3

sz  
musty smell  
Humid  
wet  
steamy  
rough  
glassy  
smooth  
flaky  
pushing sound  
gurgling sound  
movement  
one direction sz

0227

[908

ACROSS  
rising up  
ACROSS  
lapping  
B. L. H. W.

Page 4

82

Rustling sound  
swirling  
vibration  
Buzzing  
manmade smell

Brownd.  
Tight

AI Brake  
TIGHT feeling.  
tight quarters  
Condensed  
Enclosed.  
Straight-Ticket.

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1908

A. RESINO  
AP. ANGLE  
ACROSS  
FLAP

✓ B. STRUCTURE

S2

lines  
white  
pink  
Blue  
Black  
Green  
white  
tan  
Brown  
smooth  
Rough  
Bumpy  
Bumpy  
Roaring  
nonevent

82  
OIL PAINT smell  
man made. Ball.  
Gray.  
open  
high

AT Brake  
enclosed.

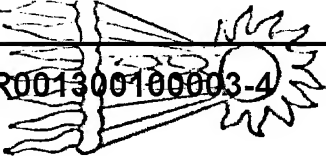
SITE

CPYRGHT





## BANG IN RECORDED HISTORY?



CPYRGH

Shortly after 7 A.M. on June 30, 1908, early rising farmers, herdsman, and trappers in the sparsely settled vastness of the central Siberia Plateau watched in awe as a cylindrical object, glowing with an intense bluish-white light and trailing a fiery tail, raced across a clear blue sky toward the northern horizon. At 7:17, over a desolate region of bogs and low, pine-covered hills traversed by the Stony Tunguska River, it disappeared; instantly, a "pillar of fire" leaped skyward, so high it was seen hundreds of miles away; the earth shuddered under the impact of a titanic explosion, the air was wracked by thunderous claps, and a superheated wind rushed outward, setting parts of the taiga on fire. At a trading post forty miles from the blast, a man sitting on the steps of his house saw the blinding flash and covered his eyes; he felt scorched, as if the shirt on his back were burning, and the next moment he was hurled from the steps by a shock wave and knocked unconscious. Four hundred miles to the south the ground heaved up in tracks of the recently completed Trans-Siberian Railway, threatening to derail an express. And also in the Tunguska region a mass of dark clouds, piling up to a height of several miles, dumped a shower of "black rain" on the countryside—dirt and debris sucked up by the explosion, with rumblings like heavy artillery that reverberated throughout central Russia.

Since seismographs and barographs everywhere had recorded the event, the entire world knew that something extraordinary had occurred in the Siberian wilderness. But what? Scientists conjectured that a giant meteorite must have fallen, exploding from the intense heat its impact generated. Hitting the ground, such a body would theoretically have blown out a crater like the one in Arizona, the quarters of a mile square, left by a meteorite that fell fifty thousand years ago, but the Siberian "impact site" turned out to be a dismal swamp, with no trace of a meteorite to be seen.

Nevertheless, for want of a better explanation, scientists continued to ascribe the cataclysm to a meteorite, and Leonid Kulik, a mineralogist who headed government-sponsored expeditions to the Tunguska in the early 1920s and again in 1938-39, searched for evidence to support this view.

Although this search proved fruitless, Kulik uncovered a wealth of information about the blast. Near the swamp into which the meteorite had supposedly plummeted, scorched trees, stripped of branches, still stood, but around this weird "telegraph-pole" forest, except where intervening hills had shielded them, every tree within fifty miles had been blown flat, its trunk pointing away from the swamp. From this—and from his failure to find even a small impact crater—Kulik concluded that the meteorite had never reached the ground but had exploded two or three miles up in the air. The testimony of local herdsman yielded other curious details: the blast's intense heat had melted the permafrost, causing water trapped underground for tens of thousands of years to gush forth in fountains, and those reindeer that had not been killed had developed mysterious blisters and scabs on their hides. Stranger still, examination of the trees that had been germinating in 1908 revealed that they had then grown at several times the normal rate.

During World War II Kulik was captured by the Germans and died a prisoner. The riddle he had worked to solve was forgotten. In August 1945, however, certain Russian scientists were abruptly reminded of it by the atom-bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, events which seemed uncannily familiar in both their manifestations (the fireball, the searing thermal current, the towering "mushroom" cloud) and their effects (the instantaneous and near-total destruction, the radiation burns on living flesh, the accelerated growth of new plant life, even the "telegraph-pole" appearance of scorched and branchless trees standing below the point at which an atom

bomb was detonated).

Could the Siberian blast have been atomic? In 1958 a Russian engineer-turned-writer, Aleksander Kazantsev, published a story-article pinning that disaster on Martians killed on their way to Earth by cosmic rays or meteorite bombardment; their ship, with no one at the controls, hurtles into our atmosphere at unreduced speed and burns up from friction, triggering a chain reaction in its atomic fuel that sets off the explosion. Few informed readers by then still accepted the meteorite theory, and some, particularly younger men and women, found Kazantsev's hypothesis persuasive, but others rejected it in favor of an earlier alternate explanation, according to which the head of a comet had penetrated the atmosphere at such high velocity that the heat thus generated had caused the comet to blow up. (Skeptics pointed out, however, that a comet could hardly have approached Earth without being seen.)

Two further explanations involving natural causes have been advanced. The first is that a tiny "black hole"—a chunk of matter collapsed to minuscule dimensions and so dense that its gravity sucks up even light—hit Siberia and passed in an instant through Earth, emerging in the North Atlantic. The second asserts that an "anti-rock" of antimatter plunged into the atmosphere and exploded on contact with atoms of ordinary matter, producing a fireball of gamma rays. While this would account for the absence of residual material at the site, it is not, most experts say, compatible with observable physical effects of the blast. In the end, we do not know what caused the catastrophe in Siberia. We may never know. But today, fewer scientists than at any time in the past would be surprised to receive a message beamed from some corner of the universe inquiring into the fate of certain space voyagers who vanished on our planet in what we call the year 1908.